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House Panel to Seek Stringent Controls on C.I.A.

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 12 — Leaders of the House Select Committee on Intelligence said today that they planned to press for stringent legislation that would require the Central Intelligence Agency to inform Congress of a broad range of covert activities.

The House Intelligence Committee staff has recommended a nine-point plan that far exceeds the agreement signed last week between William J. Casey, Director of Central Intelligence, and members of the Senate Intelligence Committee. House commit-

tee leaders said they might also seek such a memorandum of understanding, but one that exceeded the Senate-C.I.A. agreement.

Under the current law, the agency is required to keep Congress "fully and currently informed" of "significant anticipated intelligence activities."

According to the staff report, "Clearly, the committee's concept of what is 'significant' has not been shared by key intelligence officials."

The Senate Intelligence Committee complained recently about not being informed of the agency's role in the mining of the Nicaraguan harbors, and the House Intelligence Committee said that the agency had failed to provide notification of its role in the Salvadoran elections.

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, said in an interview that he and Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts, planned to offer a package of legislation intended to place strict controls on the agency.

Mr. Hamilton, a senior committee member, has been designated by Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the Speaker of the House, to succeed Mr. Boland as chairman of the Intelligence Committee at the end of the current session.

'A Certain Set of Mind'

"You have a certain set of mind in the C.I.A. unlike any other I've encountered in the bureaucracy," Mr. Hamilton said.

He said that although the legislation was needed, "the problem is attitudinal, not legal."

"If you have a spirit of consultation and they look upon the Congress as partners and not an adversary," he said, "these problems won't arise."

The legislation was initially proposed by Representative Wyche Fowler Jr., Democrat of Georgia, who said it enjoyed some bipartisan support because experience had shown "that the legal apparatus is inadequate."

Representative Norman Y. Mineta, Democrat of California, who is also a senior member of the committee, said, "It would be very helpful if there were some standardized, stricter reporting requirements placed on the C.I.A."

The committee staff report, which was classified until Monday, recommended that the agency be required to notify the committee of any activity approved by the President. This recommendation was the crux of the agreement between Mr. Casey and the Senate Intelligence Committee.

In addition, the House committee staff recommended that the committee be notified on these matters:

¶Any transfer of United States military equipment that could alter the nature of American relations with the recipient country.

¶The use of any means, specifically including but not limited to the employment of force, that departs from the scope of the program putting into effect a covert action finding.

¶Material changes in the objectives of a covert action program.

¶The use of United States military personnel or equipment or other non-C.I.A. personnel or equipment in covert action programs.

The staff also urged that the committee be notified of the use of C.I.A. staff or contract employees or "unilaterally controlled U.S. persons or foreign nationals in the support or conduct of paramilitary operations."